THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

IT COULD NOT BE denied that the sufferers from the Bengal Famine in 1874 had received much greater and warmer sympathy from the public both here and in England that what has fallen to the lot of those who are now suffering from the same calamity in Southern India. Then the Government from the beginning recognized its duty to save life at any cost; now the Government until lately laid down the principle that its efforts should be directed to the alleviation of distress but not irrespective of cost. Then the Government early enlisted the sympathies of the public by proper appeals to it, now the Government until lately positively discouraged demonstrations of public sympathy. Then the Press kept a strict vigilance upon the administration of relief, now it is most apathetic. Then the *Times*, the *Daily News* and other leading London papers sent special correspondents to the afflicted tracts, now none of the London papers has done any thing of the kind. As for the Indian papers except the *Times of India*, which seems to have a regular correspondent at Madras, and the *Statesman* which occasionally publishes interesting letters from the scenes of suffering, and the Madras papers which are near to those scenes, the Indian papers generally have not employed any special agency for the report of the practical working of the administration of relief. The result is that we get but faint glimpses of the actual relief operations in the famine tracts. This is much to be regretted. How the rice goes in Madras the Famine correspondent of the *Times of India* says:

"Fully 12 per cent. of the grain imported finds its way to the mouths of the starving without any pretence of payment. The importers declare that a rupee a bag would scarcely represent the value of the rice abstracted by the time they get the grain up to Bellary. Of course the importers recoup themselves by adding this rupee, and perhaps a trifle more, to the price of what is left them to sell. Sometimes the bags alone come to hand, the rice having disappeared wholly in the transit. The railway company does not hold itself responsible for accidental diminution of weight on the way; so long as the bags are there for delivery, compensation is not made to the importers. So the consumer who buys pays not only for what he gets but for what others steal, and he deserves our warmest sympathy. The poor consumer deserves our sympathy on another score as well. The small dealer who buys the grain from the importer adds to his profit by mixing gravel sand, and simple dirt, with the rice or cholum to an incredibly impudent extent. I have seen half a pound of sand and gravel that had been sifted out of three pounds of what was purchased as unmixed rice. This primitive kind of food adulteration is very common in the out districts, and it raises the real price of grain considerably beyond the ostensible price. What must be the feelings of the poor villager, endeavouring to keep his family alive on one meal a day—sometimes on one meal in two days—when he finds that in return for the proceeds of the sale of his wife's last anklet, a quantity of quite uneatable gravel has been palmed off upon him?"

Here in Calcutta we are informed that rice with any amount of adulteration is being shipped for the famine tracts. Perhaps there is not a bag of rice forwarded, which is not adulterated with gravel, sand and dust from 20 to 40 per cent, but the consumer has to pay the full price.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT has the following:

"I promised to say a word or two about the vicissitudes which the grain bags undergo before they are flung through the boiling surf on the Madras beach. The amphibious boatmen, though Christians by descent and by 'caste,' are not much better than Pagans in some respects. They help themselves freely to rice feeding themselves and their families and friends, just as if the grain were their own. These boatmen are indispensable to commerce and the country just now. The new harbour is not yet constructed—people doubt whether it ever will be—and none but themselves could bring a grain laden boat through the tremendous surfs. They know their value, and whether they work or strike for higher wages, or go home and have a spree, on any given day, is a mere toss up. They obey no law and scorn regulations. Where and when and how they land the cargoes of the steamers lying off the coast is a matter in which, according to their notions, no one's opinion but their own ought to be consulted."

This is really scandalous—aye worse.

A TELEGRAM from the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* announces that "to oblige the new Ruler of Kashgar, the Russian Government has prohibited the export of provisions to Chinese provinces occupied by troops operating against Kuli Beg."

THE SIMLA CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* says that he was wrong in stating that difference of opinion with the Viceroy led to Mr. Hope's resignation of his appointment as Famine Secretary; the stumbling-block was the Honble Member of Council in the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department. The Viceroy regretted exceedingly losing Mr. Hope's services as Secretary. So Madras and Bombay did not agree. Man cannot unite what Nature has kept apart.

SEVERAL CASES have been reported to the Department of Agriculture in the North-West Provinces, during the present season of drought, of the death of cattle which have been allowed to graze in jowar fields. Similar cases occurred in 1868, another year of deficient rainfall. The facts appear to show that jowar in a dry season becomes a rank poison, for in all the cases brought forward, it has proved fatal within a few hours to all cattle which have eaten it. Cannot the doctors throw some light on this question?

KURR AND BENSON, who have turned against the London detectives, are doing good public service. But the London Correspondent of the *Times of India* says, "all one can say of the base conduct of these two cowardly, treacherous sneaks is that it is valuable to the community at large as distinctly and emphatically contradicting the old saying that there is "honour among thieves." The old traditional chivalry which, in however debased a form, was believed to govern the relations of even thieves among themselves is gone." But the sooner "honor among thieves" disappears, the better for society at large.

TUESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

HERR VON WICKEDE, a celebrated German military writer, has just published in the *Cologne Gazette* a criticism of the military power of England. He says that as a military power England stands in the second rank, and must be classed with such countries as Spain and Sweden.

REFERRING to the above article the *Standard* says that the assertion is absurd. The land forces of Spain, including gendarmes, guardier civil, and militia was, in 1876, only 151, 668 of all ranks. The military strength of Sweden and Norway was in the same year 145,775 to which must be added some 13,000 volunteers, while England has, including the native army of India, about 640,000 men, to these must be added the Colonial militia. Now in British North America alone the enrolled militia number upwards of half a million, of whom about 30,000 are styled the active militia, periodically trained and thoroughly organized, armed, and clothed. The writer in the *Standard* points out also that as regards men England could raise any number in India and Central Asia. Moreover, owing to the fact of England being an island she may trust her defence to the Fleet, the militia and volunteers, and send on a distant expedition almost the whole of her regular troops.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT has passed the following important Resolution:

"Resolution.—The attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council has of late on several occasions been drawn to the objectionable tone and style in which petitions are prepared in Kattywar, personal comments upon officers and courts being frequently introduced into memorials, one of which was returned by the Government of India a short time ago on account of its disrespectful tone.

2. A petition now received in the name of Jadeja Kalliansingjee, but bearing the name of a barrister-at-law, residing at Rajkote as the composer, contains the following highly improper passages, amongst others, with reference to the Rajasthanik Court, which is presided over by a British officer of high character and experience.

(a). "This decision is palpably unjust."

(b). " The Court's impartiality is assailed in the following:—

"In the estimation of the Pardhan Court, the simple fact that a document was produced on behalf of a Chief is sufficient to place its genuineness beyond a doubt, and all attempts to dispute its authenticity are impudent and false,

" Adding with regard to one exhibit in the case—

"The Court not only admitted the release in evidence contrary to law, but against all probability, reason, and common sense has held it to be genuine.

(c) "Then after stating that the Rajasthanik Court was established to redress 'the injustice done by Chief's it proceeds.

"So far from fulfilling this object the Rajasthanik Court simply treads in the footsteps of the Chiefs by confirming the injustice which they have been doing, and, what is worse, lends to their misdeeds the virtual sanction of the Paramount power.

3. It is impossible that Government can receive and inquire into memorials containing such passages as the above, and this one must therefore, be forwarded to the Political Agent to be returned to the memorialists as inadmissible from its disrespectful tone. Government are aware that in cases like the present the persons in whose names memorials are prepared are for the most part ignorant of the English language, and therefore not strictly answerable for the objectionable tone of their petitions, but there being no other means whereby a check may be put on such improper style of writing than that of refusing to receive them. Government consider it right that this Resolution should be published in the *Kattywar Agency Gazette* for general information and as a caution to future memorialists.

DR. KENEALY is not yet quiet. He made this onslaught on Lord Northbrook in the Khelat debate in the House of Commons:

"There never was a worse Governor General in India than Lord Northbrook. He had done more than Hastings or Clive to disgust the people of India with our rule. He (Dr. Kenealy) was glad that Lord Northbrook had been succeeded by the present Viceroy who had endeared himself to all the Indian people."

The Doctor did not even know that Lord Northbrook had not been recalled but had himself resigned. Lord George Hamilton thus replied:

"Lord Northbrook had during his Viceroyalty displayed an intimate knowledge of India, an aptitude for business and a straight-forward candour in all his dealings, both with Europeans and natives, which had won for him the highest regard (hear, hear); and he was quite sure they all recognized in the honours which had been conferred on him a well-merited tribute to his public services."

And all India agrees with Lord George Hamilton.

IN REPLY to the question about the Bombay Civil Service Lord George Hamilton said:

Lord G. Hamilton.—The present Government are not responsible for the passing of the Act under which natives are appointed to posts in the Civil Service of India, nor do they feel bound to discuss whether or not it constitutes a grievance for members of the Civil Service. As it is the law, they do not feel justified in affixing to its provisions by a formal order limitations not contained in the statute itself. At the same time, in carrying it out every consideration will be shown for the reasonable expectations of the members of the Civil Service. I may as well add that only recently the Secretary of State in Council has sanctioned various arrangements proposed by the Indian Government, having for their object the accelerated promotion of the Bombay Civil Service (Hear.)"

But the Parliamentary Act has become a dead letter The Government of India has been cogitating over it for the last seven years.

THE FOLLOWING account of the working of the Turkish Parliament from the pen of Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, will doubtless be read with interest:—

"Last week I was present at a sitting of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies. As an attempt has been made to write down this new-born Parliament and it has been spoken of with contempt and ridicule, I may perhaps be allowed to say something about it. At the time of my visit the Chamber was discussing a bill concerning municipal taxation I may state with confidence, and with some experience of the House of Commons, that I never saw a debate carried on with more order and propriety. Members may either speak from their seats or from a tribune, after the French fashion. With the exception of one individual, a Greek they addressed the Speaker, or President, from their places. Their speeches were short and to the point. Each article of the bill before them was discussed, explanations were demanded of the representatives of the department; of the Government that had submitted the law to the Parliament, and were at once given. It was then put to the vote, and was passed without a division. Each deputy had a copy of the bill before him, and followed with the greatest interest and attention the discussion. I did not observe one exception. No public assembly of the kind in Europe could perhaps show a more respectable intelligent and dignified body of men than the present Turkish Parliament. Christians and Mussulmans from all parts of the empire even an Arab with his half-Bedouin dress are seated without distinction together. Among the Mohamedans there are many Mohals, or teachers of the Koran, in their white turbans. The Christian speakers, who predominated the day that I was present, were listened to without any sign of impatience. They spoke with the most complete freedom and without any restraint. The president rarely interfered except to point out to a deputy that he was wandering from the question in debate. As the Turkish Parliament has shown these and other proofs of independence and national feeling, which might be called in other countries "patriotism," much may reasonably be hoped from it hereafter. It furnishes one of those rare cases of a new institution working better than even its most sanguine advocates could have expected."

So the Turk is not past redemption.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

SIR MADHAVA ROW in a Note on the prospects of the crops in Baroda says: "Our worst fears are over. As you will, doubtless, have learned from the public prints, rain has at last fallen in Guzerat and saved us from the jaws of famine. The rainfall is reported to be general, and it is expected that relief measures will no longer be required."

THERE WERE two Indian questions lately discussed in the House of Lords, the first was the affairs of the principality of Palitana in the territory of Kattyawar, and the second the employment of laborers in

India Mills. The first question was raised by Lord Stratheden and Campbell in connection with a petition from the kinsmen of the chief of Palitana. His Lordship said:

"Several charges had been made against the Chief of Palitana by his kinsmen. One of the accusations was that he had imposed new taxes on his kinsmen, another that he appropriated illegally certain villages which they claimed; and a third was that he had imprisoned certain families who had resisted him. The first two charges might, perhaps, be left to the tribunals of the country, but as the liberty of the subject was involved in the imprisonment, the subject of the third charge, he hoped the noble Marquis the Secretary for India would be able to give their lordships some information on the matter."

Lord Salisbury replied:

It was quite true that the complaints referred to in the petition had been made against the Chief, and it was quite true that he had imprisoned certain people, but he did so on the ground that they had resisted his authority, and shot his soldiers. The Resident had made inquiries among the women of those men with regard to the hardships which those women were alleged to have suffered. The complaints among those women were that they wanted new clothes, and that their dinners were not always served in time. He assured his noble friend that the greatest care and consideration had been given to the case. It had occupied the attention of the Indian Government for 16 years.

Lord Shaftesbury raised the question of Indian factory labor in the House of Lords. His Lorship said that nothing could be more contradictory than the statements which reached him in respect of this matter. "On the one side it was said that nothing could be worse than the condition of the children employed in the Indian factories, while on the other hand he had seen it stated that nothing could be more delightful. But those were exactly the sort of statements made in this country in 1833 in relation to the state of things in our own mills". His Lordship added: "It was unjust to say that those who showed an anxiety in respect to this matter were endeavouring to suppress altogether the growing factory system of India. Their desire was to see the rights of humanity respected in every part of Her Majesty's dominions." In reply Lord Salisbury remarked:

"Great difficulties and much prejudice had been imported into the question in consequence of the feeling of the highest rivalry between Lancashire and Bombay. A Commission was appointed some three years ago to examine into the question. That Commission conducted a careful examination. There was a majority and a minority on the Commission; but the majority were in favour of the existing system, and were of opinion that under it no hardship was suffered by the children. Part of the great suffering formerly endured by the children in the mills in Lancashire was due to the close and unwholesome and overheated atmosphere caused by the necessary processes, and in which these children were compelled to live. But in Bombay that cause of suffering did not exist, because the natural atmosphere was suited to the manufactures, and that atmosphere both parents and children could bear. He thought, however, that the children were overworked; but unless in legislation on this matter you could carry with you some of the classes of the Indian community, there would be great danger that legislation would be a failure; and certainly they had there at present neither the feelings of the manufacturers nor those of the work people, the latter being anxious to make a little money out of the labour of their children. On the 18th of April he communicated by the telegraph with the Government of India on the subject. They replied that they had come to the conclusion that legislation was necessary, and promised to communicate further in a subsequent despatch. That promised despatch had not yet reached the India Office. He could assure his noble friend that the matter would receive every consideration.'

Lord Salisbury, we venture to think, was misinformed when he said that the children were overworked. We have seen some of the jute and cotton mills in and around Calcutta, and we must confess that we never saw a more healthy and hearty set of children even in schools than those we saw at the Bowreah mills. They take to their work cheerfully, we may say enthusiastically, and surely they would not have done so if they had been overworked. The children are well treated and generally paid liberally. Parliament we fear would not be acting wisely, if it should arbitrarily ragulate the hours of labour in Indian factories from sentimental considerations.

Referring to the meeting in honor of Maharaja Romanath Tagore C. S. I. *Native Opinion* of Bombay says:

"There are several features about the meeting and its proceedings which are eminently satisfactory, and which both the rulers and the people of our Presidency may do well to mark and follow. The first and the foremost of them is the large attendance of Europeans on the occasion, among whom were numbered the Hon'ble Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court, Secretaries to Government and other high Officials, leading members of the bar and mercantile firms, the Head of the Catholic Clergy, and the American Consul, not to speak of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor who presided at the meeting. We feel flattered by the high honor done to our worthy deceased countryman by his European friends. We know that all that was said and done at the meeting and more was richly deserved by the Maharaja. But such a display of genuine sympathy for a native has been so unusual a scene with us that we are disposed to hail the spirit of the European community of Bengal evinced on this occasion as a forescene of better days for our country.

The same paper says that the Government is degrading the titles of Rao Saheb and Rai Bahadur, Khan Saheb and Khan Bahadur," which are no longer coveted, at least by the thinking portion of the community, and with the possession of which those that have them do not feel flattered." So the native feeling about these titles is the same every-where.

The Kew report of this year attributes the development of the tobacco trade now growing up between Jamaica and London to the exertions of Sir John Peter Grant.

Good has come out of evil. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the inundation canals in the Firozepore District, began by Major Grey, C. S I., which last year burst their banks flooding the country, created innumerable swamps, which bred an unprecedented host of fever cases all over that district, have this year been doing a great deal of good. Well confined within their banks, most probably because of the comparatively small quantity of water in the Sutlej, they have irrigated the circumjacent lands, and thus produced crops of remarkable richness, in places where otherwise there would have been none, in consequence of the want of rain. The last shower appears to have been too late to save the crops, which depended on rain alone.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Dosabhoy Framji has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Thursday 20th September.

The Academy publishes an appreciative review from the pen of Dr Birdwood of Dr. Udoy Chand Dutt's *Materia Medica of the Hindus*. We are sorry we cannot make room for the whole article, but we give the introduction:

"This is the most interesting work on the Materia Medica of India which has yet been published in the English language and will be welcomed by all students of the history of medicine. It is only through the united efforts of English-educated native scholars that we can hope to acquire an adequate knowledge of the immense repertory of pharmaceutical and therapeutic learning treasured up in the ancient Sanskrit medical literature of India and of which we still really know nothing. Dr. Wise, in his *Commentary on the Hindu System of Medicine*, has given us a pretty full account of the anatomy, pathology, and surgery of the Hindus: and Dr. Royle, in his *Himalayan Botany*, has almost exhausted the fascinating subject of the history of Indian drugs, as derived from Greek and Latin, and Arabic and Persian authorities. But in the present work we have for the first time a strict compilation, as regards prescribing compounding, and therapeutics, of the actual texts of the principal Hindu writers on Materia Medica.

A Delhi correspondent writes that the grain merchants there had fixed the price of grain by a lottery, and in the course of a week managed to raise the price of grain from 18 to 10 seers the rupee and gram from 22 to 13 seers the rupee. On the 11th instant some grain-shops and carts loaded with grain were robbed in open day-light. About 25 men were arrested and sent to the lock-up. On the 12th the merchants came to an understanding to sell wheat at 12 and grain @ 14 seers the rupee.

An Ampta correspondent brings to notice a serious irregularity, which we are surprised to find is allowed still to exist. It is permission given to cattle-keepers to let their cattle graze on the embankments of the Damoodar. The sale of grass from the embankment at Puspoor Banglow to Moishrakha, a distance of 16 miles yields Government a paltry sum of Rs. 200 per annum, and for the sake of this paltry gain the rule is violated to the jeopardy of the embankment, which may eventually cost some lakhs of rupees for repairs.

A Krishnuggur correspondent says that the students of the local college will probably contribute about Rs. 500 for the relief of the sufferers from the Famine.

There is at least one English paper which has honestly spoken out about the sentence passed on Mr. Heenan by Mr. Justice Kennedy. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:

"Mr. Justice Kennedy is not a judge usually given to "gush," so we are at a loss to understand why he should have been so morbidly sentimental in sentencing Mr. George Charles Heenan to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment, for causing the death of one Govind, by shooting him with a revolver. It was said of Lord Eldon that he was so much given to sentiment on the bench, that he once burst into tears, on hearing a counsel who was arguing a case before him, assert that 2 and 2 made 4. Mr. Justice Kennedy is not quite of such soft nature, yet his address to Mr. Heenan is marvellously sympathetic. Mr. Heenan possibly never intended to kill a man, but his "unfortunate habit" of using a loaded revolver brought about that result, and we fear that even Mr. Kennedy's eloquence will not make the native press understand the mitigating influence which "circumstances and great excitement," had in lessening the prisoner's punishment.

But why make a cat's paw of the Native Press All unbiassed men are we believe at one with us on the subject.

Mr. Justice Kennedy has sentenced Babu Janokinath Rai, convicted of perjury, to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 20,000.

Friday, 21st September.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, draws the attention of Shippers and Dealers in grain, to the fact that the selling price of rice in Nellore last week was 5·5 seers (of 80 tolas each) per rupee. The landing arrangements at Kottapatam are believed to be adequate to the discharge of 4,000 to 5,000 bags daily. Grain could also probably be landed without difficulty at other Nellore ports.

We read that whilst Moulvie Abdool Lutief Khan Bahadoor, the Northern Magistrate of Calcutta, was investigating into a summons case on Friday last, a maniac, who was brought up on a supposition that his case was to be heard that day, and who was placed in the prisoner's cell for that purpose, suddenly shied a shoe at the Magistrate; it struck the desk on which the Magistrate was writing, and alighted on the lap of the interpreter.

The postal department have contracted with Messrs. Bird and Co. to run a tonga daily each way between Darjeeling and Kurseong, a distance of 20 miles. This will deliver the mails, it is hoped, every morning at 10 o'clock, and will also carry a few passengers.

The Government of St. Petersburg has been reduced to the necessity of withdrawing its troops from Poland. The losses from sickness must have far exceeded the list of killed and wounded to render such an extreme measure necessary. It is, indeed, quite inexplicable that the apparently overwhelming army of Russia should melt away as it reaches the Danube.

Baboo Krishna Nath Mitra (a brother of Baboo Kally Nath Mitra, Attorney and Municipal Commissioner of this Town) proceeded to England yesterday by the mail steamer *Khedive*, to study for the bar.

From twenty-five to thirty corpses are picked up daily in Bangalore town and cantonment. On the nights of Thursday and Friday, the 6th and 7th—on which occasions, it will be remembered, grand entertainments were being given to the Viceroy at Government-house, Bangalore—no fewer than ninety-three famine corpses were thus found!

Brigham Young died on the 29th August, at Salt Lake City, aged 76.

A Telegram has been received at Moorshedabad, announcing that His Highness the Newab Nazim has left London for that city. Major Tweedie, late Agent, Governor-General, at Moorshedabad, escorts him.

Darjeeling bids fair to become a Chota Simla. The Rajah of Sikkim will visit it before the Lieutenant-Governor returns to the plains. The young Rajah of Cooch Behar and the Rajah of Durbungah are also expected at Darjeeling shortly.

Saturday, 22nd September.

Mr. Herbert John Gladstone, University College, one of the sons of the ex-premier, has been appointed Lecturer in Modern History at Keble College, and will commence his duties in October term.

That innocent urchin, the *Leader*, said the other day that the Native Press should not only be gagged but confiscated for preaching race-antagonism, which in its opinion is tantamount to sedition, and yet not a single number of that paper appears which does not contain the bitterest invectives against the Natives, all proceeding from a malignant race-fever. Not to speak of the weekly assaults made upon us personally, which only serve to shew the eunuch's spite,—the last is a miserable allusion to Paris being lighted by electricity, whereas the speaker referred to did not say so, but as usual was misreported, he having said that the late experiments of electric light in Paris shewed that science was making rapid advance—it attacks any thing and every thing, which is Indian in its origin. One would think that the Famine was too solemn a subject for its malice, and yet this Christian writer condemns the Chief Justice for attending the Famine meeting at the British Indian Association Rooms, because the Association is composed of natives. And yet this paper charges us with fomenting race-antagonism!

We have received two long letters about the Mission School at Navadipa in the district of Nuddea, in reply to the one we published the other day. We have not space for those letters. One of the writers gives us this advice:

I take this opportunity to inform you that there are at present two parties in one village of Nuddea, called also Navadiva, one party supports the Old Mission School while the other party has set up a new school supported by Babu Tarini Charan and his relatives I hope therefore that you will kindly forbear making any remarks against the Mission School or in favor of Babu Tarini Charans school.

We will gladly follow our correspondent's advice.

The news from Oudh and the North-West is again very alarming. The drought is severe, the *khureef* lost, and the prospect of the *rubbee* seriously threaten-

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ed. The famine in Bombay seems to have passed the severer stages. The immigrants, who have crowded the city, are now flocking back to their hom es. The distress in Madras is intense, and is heightened by cholera and other diseases.

MR. CUNNINGHAM, Advocate-General of Madras, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Macpherson. But is our Advocate General always to continue officiating?

WE TAKE from the morning papers the follewlng telegrams of the week :

London 17th September.—A Russian official despatch states that the Turks have unsuccessfully attacked a redoubt at Grivitza and that a heavy cannonade was kept up on the 15th, on which date Plevna was burning. The Russian loss in killed is 3,000; total Russian loss, 300 officers, 12,000 men; total Roumanian loss, 3,600 men. A Turkish official despatch states that on the 11th the Russian army corps evacuated Tirnova to reinforce the Russian army corps at Biely. Suleiman Pacha telegraphs on the 15th that a destructive cannonade on the Russian positions continues in the Schipka Pass. Mehemed Pacha states that on the 15th the Turks defeated the 12th Russian army corps with great loss, and pursued them to Banikalom. Baker's cavalry is operating with success.

17th.—A Turkish official despatch states that Suleiman Pacha on the 16th instant captured Fort Nicholas in the Shipka Pass.

Mr. H. Stanley has crossed the continent of Africa, and arrived on the West Coast. He has proved the identity between the Rivers Lualaba and Congo. It is semi-officially denied that the Servian troops are marching towards the frontier; but, on the contrary, have returned to their quarters, having finished their manœuvres.

18th.—The Army of the Grand Duke Alexander which occupies the line of the River Jantra has been strongly reinforced. A great battle with Mehemed Pacha's force is believed to be imminent. The Russian army in Poland has been ordered to Bulgaria. German troops will guard the frontier of the Polish provinces of Russia. General Todleben is planning winter camps at Matchin, Hirsova, Sistova, and Nicopolis, and has fortified the aproaches to the bridges over the Danube. Bosnia has been placed in a state of siege.

19th.—A Turkish official despatch states that the Turks have abandoned Fort Nicholas in the Sshipka Pass from motive of strategy. A Russian official despatch, however states that the Turkish assault was repulsed with enormous loss, after nine hours' continuous fighting. The rumours which have been current of armistice and mediation have been semi-officially denied.

20th—Mr. Fawcett, speaking at an Indian famine meeting at Salisbury, deprecated a grant from the British Government, because it would weaken local energy. Economy, he said. urges retrenchment in Indian army expenditure, and the employment of any surplus on irrigation works. The Mansion House Fund has reched 200,000 pounds. According to trustworthy intelligence, the interview between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy at Salzburg was a sequel to the late meeting between the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Ischl, to strengthen and complete the understanding between the three Emperors. A Russian official despatch, dated Plevna, 19th, states that the blockade and bombardment of Plevna continue.

21st—The Russian Imperial Guard are daily passing, through Bucharest on their way to the front. The *Daily News* states that the attack on Plevna has been abandoned by the Russians. A Turkish official despatch states that Mehemed Pacha is slowly advancing alone the right bank of the Banikolom towards Kopriva twelve miles to the southeast of Biela where the Russians are concentrating their troops. A great battle believed imminent in the quarter. According to information received from Constantinople the Porte will refuse to entertain any proposals for mediation while a single Russian soldier remains in Turkey, and will also refuse an armistice unless concurrent with peace proposals.

22nd.—It is reported that Mehemed Pacha has gained a complete victory after many hours continuous fighting over 1,00,000 Russians at Biela. The Russian losses are stated to be great. The Montenegrins are masters of the Duga Pass Marshal McMahon's manifesto has caused uneasiness. The Republicans are indignant, and have issued a counter manifesto.

22nd —According to unofficial Turkish accounts, the attack by the Mehemed Pacha was on the Russian positions beyond Banikalom, where the Russians are stronely entrenchee in the village of Tehairkens and along the river. No Turkish official accounts of the battle has yet been received. General Ignatieff is in disgrace with the Czar, and has gone to Kier.

Paris, 22nd September.—The result of Gambettas second trial is confirmation of the previous sentence. An official decree orders the elections to the new Chamber of Deputies to be held on the 14th October. Both Houses of the French Legislature are convoked for the 7th November.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under mentioned publications :—1. Report on the Police Administration in the Province of Oudh for 1876. 2. The War—a summary and compilation of all historical and current information and matters of interest in connection with the present War and the Eastern Question. By Fred. Wyman. Second (Cheap) Edition. 3. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. VIII August 1877. 4. An Introduction to the Lalita Vistara by Rajendralala Mitra LL. D.

A DACCA CORRESPONDENT writes to say that while the Calcutta Public are so busy with the affairs of distant provinces, scarcity, if not famine, is staring us in the face at their doors, and they take no notice of it The cyclone-stricken districts of Buckergunge and Noakhally are greatly suffering from scarcity or insufficiency of food. In these parts rice is selling at 5½ to 6 seers per rupee. In some villages in the south the prices vary from 7-½ to 8 seers to the rupee. Then again owing to the unusual fall of the rivers in the interior of the districts the next harvest is scarcely expected to yield a quarter of the average produce. The fields are drying up and the rivers are receding. The river Pudma is on the other hand committing terrible onslaughts on the villages in the Pergunnah of Vikrampore. The populous village of Kallipara is, it is feared, about to be absorbed in the bed of the river.

THE ORIGIN of the epidemic fever that has been raging so furiously during the last few years in Ooloobariah, Kakiliah and other villages near the Ballygunge Station of the C. and S. E. S. Railway, having been traced to obstructions to their drainage by the above Railway, the inhabitants of these places, we are informed, have made an application to the Chairman of the Suburban Municipality for the removal of the said obstructions. We hope the Suburban Municipality will take the application into due consideration.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1877.

THE FAMINE MEETING.

IF THERE was a doubt that the leading men of the city did not want a public meeting regarding the Famine, that doubt was removed by the demonstration of Thursday last. The attendance was very small—scarcely three hundred—the leading members of the European community for the most part were conspicuous by their absence. If the native gentlemen had not mustered in sufficient numbers, the speakers would have probably had to address empty benches. Of course it was their duty to move in the matter, for it was their countrymen, who had been suffering, and it was obligatory upon them to come to the help of their kith and kin. The reason why the Europeans did not attend the meeting in large numbers, was we believe not that they lacked sympathy but that they did not want fuss and noise. Although there were some, who thought that private charity was not called for when the Government had undertaken the task of relief and proposed to raise funds by heavy "Famine taxation," the bulk of the European community we believe have been willing to subscribe, and the subscription-list we make no doubt will vindicate the sympathy. But one thing seems to be clear. Neither the Press nor the gentlemen, who at the meeting of the British Indian Association insisted upon a public meeting, were exponents of European feeling in the matter. Then the meeting as constituted was altogether life-less. There was not a single enthusiastic speech; in fact speeches are now at a discount, and so no one essayed at a speech properly so called. But a public meeting without some good and effective speeches was a misnomer. As matters went it would have been all the same if there had been no public meeting on the subject—the heart of Calcutta was evidently not with the meeting, though we doubt not it is with the object of the meeting. Even those present did not wait to subscribe when the subscription-books were put into circulation. We give below an abstract of the proceedings of the meeting;—

FAMINE RELIEF MEETING.

Town Hall, 20th September 1877, 4 *p. m,*

THE Sheriff opened the meetingand moved that the Hon'ble Louis Jackson take the chair.

First Resolution.—Proposed by the Hon'ble T. E. Ravenshaw.

Seconded by Raja Degumber Mitter C. S. I.

Supported by the Hon'ble the Maharaja Narendra Krishna and Babu Grish Chunder Ghose.

That this meeting, with profound sympathy for the sufferings caused by the Famine in various parts of India, thinks it proper to constitute an authorized and responsible agency for the receipt of contributions from all persons, who desire by private efforts to relieve or mitigate those sufferings.

Second Resolution.—Proposed by C. T. Metcalfe Esq. C. S. I.

Seconded by the Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore.

That the under-mentioned gentlemen with power to add to their number, be appointed a Committee for the purpoes of receiving and forwarding such contributions :

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal	,, J Pitt Kennedy
Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Kt.	,, Romesh Chunder Mitter
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta	,, T E Ravenshaw, C S
His Grace the Archbishop W Steins	,, G C Paul
Hon'ble F B Kemp, C S	,, H Bell, C S
,, Louis Jackson	,, D Cowie
,, W Markby	,, H F Brown
,, W F McDonnell V C	,, F Jennings
,, H T Prinsep, C S	C T Metcalfe Esq C S I C S
	H A Cockerell Esq CS
	A W Croft Esq
	F Prestage Esq
	L P D Broughton Esq
	E T Roberts Esq
	Dr T E Charles
	W M Bourke Esq
	Bradford Leslie Esq
	F McAlpine Esq
	J B Roberts Esq
	R Roberts Esq
	P D Dickens Esq C S
	F J Marsden Esq
	Very Rev. Father Latent,
	Rev. H O'Shea
	,, J P Ashton
	,, J E Payne
	,, W Milne
	,, J M Thompson.
	,, B T Atlay
	,, A Clifford
	,, S Dyson
	,, G P R Blythe
	,, W H Bray
	,, G Baugh
	,, G Rouse
	,, Dr Thoborn
	,, A E Medlycott
	E S Gubboy Esq
	E. D J Ezra Esq
	Manockjee Rustomjee Esq.,
	Heerjeebhoy Manockjee Rustomjee Esq
	Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendra-Mohun Tagore
	,, Maharaja Narendrakrishna
	Raja Komulkrishna
	,, Degumber Mitter, C S I
	,, Kamudnarain Bhoop of Bijni
	,, Rajendranarain Deb Bahadoor
	R L Mangles Esq C S
	A Mackenzie Esq C S
	J F Ogilvy Esq
	J C Murray Esq
	Duncan Mackinnon Esq.
	T H Wordie Esq
	R Allardyce Esq
	C J Brookes Esq
	General Ross
	Col Walton
	J D Bell Esq
	Chas Sanderson Esq
	E C Newcomen Esq
	Robert Knight Esq
	A A Apcar Esq
	F Schilier Esq
	T A Viasto Esq
	J H A Branson Esq
	Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadoor,
	Rai Rajender Mullick Bahadur
	Babu Joykissen Mookerjee
	,, Kallykissen Tagore
	,, Dijendernath Tagore
	,, Doorgachurn Law
	,, Pannalal Seal
	Kumar Grish Chunder Singh
	,, Kanti Chunder Singh
	Dr Rajendralala Mitra Rai Bahadoor
	Babu Ashootosh Mullick
	,, Judulal Mullick
	,, Bhuggobutty Ch. Mullick
	,, Chunderkant Mookerjee
	,, Gupeekissen Gossain
	,, Kally Mohun Dass
	,, Keshub Chunder Sen
	,, Koonjolal Banerjee
	,, Oohoy Churn Goho
	,, Dwarka Nath Mullick
	Hon'ble Essur Chunder Mitter
	Babu Juggodanund Mookerjea
	,, Roma Nath Law
	,, Kanye Lall Dey Rai Bahadoor
	,, Grish Chunder Dass Rai Bahadoor
	Rev Dr K M Banerjea
	Babu Damoodur Das Burmon
	Prince Ferokh Shah
	Prince Ruhomoodeen
	Hon'ble Newab Mir Mahomed Ali
	Moulvi Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadoor
	Obidana Jonas Shaheb
	H W I Wood Esq.—*Member and (Honorary (Treasurer,*
F J Fergusson Esq. / Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.	*Members and Honorary Secretaries.*

On the motion of Moulvi Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadoor the names of Mirza Jehan Kader, Prince Nusseruddeen Hyder, and Babu Dwarka Nath Biswas and on that of the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal the name of Col. Haig were added to the Committee.

The Rev. J. E. Payne informed the meeting that the Missionary Conference have resolved to merge their collections in the general fund.

Third Resolution.

Proposed by the Hon'ble H. Bell.

Seconded by F. McAlpine Esq.

Supported by Moulvie Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur.

That the funds collected by the Committee be transmitted in such proportions as they may think fit to the Centra Relief Committee at Madras and to similar bodies or approl priate agencies in other parts of India suffering from th-Famine.

Rajah Komul Krishna Bahadur voted thanks to the chair.

After the public meeting was over a meeting of the General Committee was held when the following gentlemen were elected to be members of the Executive Committee :—

Hon'ble Louis Jackson, *Chairman* ...	Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore.
Hon'ble T. E. Ravenshaw-*Vice-Chairman* ...	,, Maharajah Narendra Krishna.
General Ross ...	Rajah Degumber Mitter.
C. T. Metcalfe Esq. C. S.I....	Dr. Rajendralala Mitter, Rai Bahadur.
Duncan Mackinnon Esq. ...	Moulavi Abdul Lutiff Khan Bahadur.
T. Mac'Alpine E-q. ...	Manockjee Rustomji Esq.
Revd. G. P. R. Blythe ...	H, W. I Wood, Honorary Treasurer.
Revd. J. P. Ashton ...	
Very Rev. Father Lafont...	
F J. Fergusson ... / Hon'ble Kristodas Pal...	*Honorary Secretaries*

Now that a general movement has been set on foot we hope the charitably-disposed public will come forward with their wonted liberality. We particularly appeal to those, who have profited by this national misfortune—we mean the merchants, who have either imported rice on their own account or under commissions, owners of steamers and boats which have carrjed the rice, rice-brokers, and the rice-dealers of Baliaghatta, Hatkhola, and other marts. It is these men, who have benefitted to an unprecedented extent by the demand for rice, and if they give but a small percentage of the profits they have made, it is sure to bring in some lacs of rupees. The Beliaghatta and Hatkhola mahajuns have profited the most, and as they seldom loosen their purse-strings in aid of public objects, the present occasion has a peculiar claim upon them. They ought to look to the bright example of England. There all persons who have had any connection with India have come forward nobly, and it will be a standing

shame to those commercial people of India, whether European or native, who have so substantially benefitted by the present calamity, if they do not contribute a fair share of their profits for the alleviation of those sufferings, which have enriched their pockets.

SECTIONAL.

WE LIVE in strange times. As Mr. Eden remarked at the meeting in honor of the late Maharaja Romanath Tagore jealousies and rivalries have now come into existence, which had no existence before. Strange to say that the solemn subject of the famine was made, at the meeting of the British Indian Association, the ground of race-rivalry and class-jealousy by men, whose holy profession it is to preach peace and good will to mankind. For instance the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Minister of the Free Kirk said: "Might he enquire whether the meeting was called under the auspices of the British Indian Association? (Yes.) There were two other very well-known public bodies in Calcutta—the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association, and he would much wish to know whether any steps had been taken to ascertain the feelings of those bodies. They were in the habit of moving on these occasions, and it struck him as very singular that they should have no indication of what the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association proposed to do." When the Chief Justice replied that the members of those bodies had been consulted, Mr. Thompson remarked: "He was not asking what the opinion of individual merchants or tradesmen were. All he wanted to know was whether the Chamber of Commerce or the Trades' Association, as a *body*, had proposed to do anything. It was rather singular that one Association should have moved in a formal way, and that the other body did not think fit to do so." The Rev. Mr. Payne took up the cue of the Rev Mr. Thompson, and said, "a committee appointed now would be regarded as a sectional committee. This meeting, held in the British Indian Association rooms, has been called under the signature of the Secretary of the British Indian Association, and it seems likely that a committee appointed at this meeting would be regarded by the public as a sectional committee, working parallel with the sectional committees already existing. To get rid of the committee that is to receive public subscriptions being a sectional committee, and to insure its being regarded truly as a representative public committee, a public meeting appears to be most proper." We have seen the result of the public meeting, but we would not have noticed the subject at all, if the Press had not echoed the voice of the missionaries. Thus the *Englishman* makes it a grievance that the Trades' Association had not been *officially* addressed, while the *Indian Daily News* complains that no notice of the meeting was sent to him! Under the circumstances it would perhaps be as well to give the facts of the case of which we have been put in possession.

It would appear that on the 14th August last the British Indian Association addressed demi-official letters to Mr. H. W. I. Wood and Mr Jennings, soliciting the assistance and co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association respectively in a united movement to raise subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers from the Famine, and suggesting a public meeting. An interview was obtained with the Chief Justice on the subject. Mr Wood replied that "the Committee of the Chamber was of opinion that a public movement on the usual requisition to the Sheriff as proposed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Jackson is the right course to adopt." He added: "They desire me to add that if a copy of the Requisition is sent to me they will sanction my circulating it for signature leaving it to members of the Chamber to join on the movement if they wished to do so, as the Chamber collectively cannot take the part you are good enough to suggest." The "part" referred to was the lead, which the Chamber was invited to take. The reply from Mr. Jennings was as follows: "I am very busy so cannot reply at any length. I shall probably see you this afternoon, but I am quite sure our Association collectively and individually will j in in the movement, but I think it ought to spring from a public Meeting of the community and not from Associations." It was afterwards arranged that a preliminary meeting of the leading men of the European and Native communities should be held at the residence of the Chief Justice, and the meeting held it was decided that no action should be taken till the results of the Viceroy's visit were made known. It would be thus seen that the British Indian Association did not propose a sectional move—they sought to make a united move with the aid of the Chief Justice, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association, and invited the Chamber to take the lead, which they however refused. Mr Wood and Mr. Jennings were addressed as the spokesmen of the two bodies. On the publication of the Viceroy's Madras Minute the Association again moved in the matter. Mr. Wood was again written to and he replied as before, that the Chamber as Chamber would not move, but that the members individually would doubtless be glad to join. In consultation with several leading gentlemen the Association issued their circular of the 6th instant, which was addressed to representative men of all sections of the community, inviting their opinion on two points, 1stly. whether an organized and united movement should be made on the subject, and 2ndly, whether the object aimed at should be effected by a public meeting or by the appointment of a large and representative Committee. The replies received indicated difference of opinion, and in order to set at rest this difference they convened Saturday's meeting, to which they invited representatives of all sections of the community and solicited the Chief Justice, who belonged to no party, to take the chair, to which his Lordship with his usual good nature and kindness readily consented.

The above is a plain unvarnished statement of facts. It would be seen from it that nothing was farther from the thought of the British Indian Association than a sectional move. As Mr. Wood of the Chamber of Commerce said, "with reference to the remark, which had been made, as to the sectional character of the movement, he thought that they had done perfectly right, as the natives of the country themselves were concerned, and it was for them to move in the matter." But because the British Indian Association sought to do its duty, it was charged by Christian Ministers with a sectional spirit! The feeling which the controversy on the subject indicates is really deplorable, and we are no less surprised than concerned to see that Christian Ministers who profess to promote peace and charity should seek to sow seeds of discord and disunion and that in connection with a subject, in which the whole community ought to move as one man. And while the natives solicited the co-operation of the Europeans from a feeling, which no right-minded man could fail to appreciate or respect, they were taunted at the public meeting on Thursday that they could not make a public movement, "unless they were impelled, directed, and sustained by the European members of the community." This is the way the natives are encouraged to mix with the Europeans, and we are accused of fostering race-antagonism! Even the writer of the "Week" in last *Saturday Evening's* is constrained to say: "It struck me also that it was rather a singular method to adopt to excite the charity of our native friends, for the Chairman to tell them that they always required European aid to impel, direct, and maintain all public movements in which the whole community took an interest. It may be true, but it is not always opportune to thrust an unpalatable truth in people's faces, and I think such remarks would have been better omitted." But this is not the truth palatable or unpalatable. How many movements are now-a-days being made by the natives without any aid from the Europeans. It is of course highly desirable that the European and the Native should go hand-in-hand in all matters of common interest, and any feeling of superiority of race in such matters is much to be deprecated.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE INDIAN FAMINE.

INDIA cannot be too grateful for the generous and warm sympathy, which the English nation has shewn to her in her present distress. The stream of English charity is flowing in fertilizing torrents. The response which the Lord Mayor of London has given to the appeal of the Duke of Buckingham is truly noble. A Committee has been formed without fuss and noise, and subscriptions have been flowing in from all parts of the United Kingdom. Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to accord her august sanction to the movement. She has subscribed £500, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales the like sum. Lord Northbrook has joined the Committee. His Lordship in a letter to the Lord Mayor wrote: "I should think that remittances might properly be made in the first instance to the Duke of Buckingham, who would cause them to be transferred to some committee which will be, or has been, instituted at Madras. Your lordship will find some record of the manner in which remittances were made in 1874 to Bengal which might be useful. At that time the management of the relief fund raised by subscription was conducted by a committee in Calcutta, independent of government. I would venture to suggest that the subscriptions should be applicable to Mysore as well as Madras. I see by the papers that the famine is severe in Mysore, and that country is virtually under British rule, or I should say, under British administration." Miss Florence Nightingale, that Angel of Benevolence, in a letter to the Lord Mayor says: "If English people knew what an Indian famine is—worse than a battle-field, worse even than a retreat; and this famine, too, is in its second year—there is not an English man, woman, or child who would not give out of their abundance, or out of their economy. If we do not, we are the Turks who put an end to the wounded, and, worse than they, for they put an end to the enemy's wounded; but we, by neglect, to our own starving fellow-subjects; and there is not a more industrious being on the face of the earth than the ryot.—He deserves all we can do. Having seen your advertisement this morning only, and thanking God that you have initiated this relief, I hasten to enclose what I can—25*l.*, hoping that I may be allowed to repeat the mite again, for all will be wanted. Between this and January our fellow-creatures in India will need everybody's mite—given now at once—then repeated again and again." Meetings have been held in Manchester and a few other chief towns, and the lively sympathy evinced throughout the United Kingdom shews that the heart of England has been moved by the tales of suffering and sorrow from India. It also affords a proof that the governing nation is fully alive to its responsibilities to the subject millions in India.

The English Press is doing its work nobly. After giving a short but vivid sketch of the situation of the famine tracts in India the *Times* says: "It is not easy for Englishmen who have never seen the slightest approach to anything of the kind to realize what all this means. The picture is that not merely of destitution among the lowest class—something like what we understand by "an increase of pauperism"—it is the paralysis of a whole society, and the threatened extermination of whole classes by the most cruel of all foes. The death is too sudden, too widespread, too intense, to justify reliance upon the ordinary resources and channels of relief. The members of the Viceroy's Council must know well, though we may not easily realize, the frightful rapidity with which Famine acts in a country like India. A good many persons probably picture to themselves a population subsisting in the same kind of average comfort as our own people and becoming gradually pinched by a diminution of their ordinary food. But the reality is something very different. The dense masses of Southern India subsist ordinarily on the barest allowance of necessary food. They have just enough to exist upon, and no more. Their masters give them grain and a few cloths for wages, a trifling present of money from time to time, and upon these they contrive in ordinary times to get through their span of patient and quiet existence. But they have no reserve whatever of strength, they have no resource but their handfuls of grain; and when these fail them they fade away like grass under a parching heat. The image of an Angel of Death sweeping in rapid flight over some doomed region is alone adequate to portray

the stern truth." The *Economist* views the Famine from an economic point of view. It says: "The "Roman peace" that has been enforced by the English conquerors, the repression of petty wars, systematic plunder and private crime, the development of trade, with its constant additions to men's means of living, the extinction or great restriction of Thuggee, Dakoitee, and infanticide, the security of life and property through the operation of an impartial and equitable jurisprudence have encouraged the natives to multiply, as the last census showed, beyond all previous experience and methodised computation. Still, in Madras, the pressure of population on the means of subsistence is usually by no means so great as it was in Bengal and Behar before the crops failed in 1873. On the other hand, the soil is poorer, barren tracts are more frequent, the land tenure is economically unsound and practically oppressive, the peasants are wanting in energy and endurance, and the reckless destruction of the forests during past generations has made the rainfall more precarious." The *Saturday Review* recommends help from the Imperial exchequer. It remarks: "Every year witnesses an addition to the burden of the Indian debt, and as yet that elasticity in all the main sources of Indian revenue which Lord Northbrook spoke of the other day is a matter rather of faith than of sight. The necessary funds can only be raised in one of two ways. Either the exchequer must help the Indian exchequer or the Indian Government must be permitted, or rather encouraged, to take upon itself a heavier liability than any previously incurred for a similar object. Whichever of these courses is adopted in the first instance, a very careful review of the whole subject of Indian finance in its relation to famines ought to be undertaken at the same time. If famines cannot be prevented, and are to be relieved, it is plain that the Government of India must either spend less or get more, or be helped from England." The *Spectator* makes a few practical suggestions: "It is better to abstain from suggestions, for the Government of India at home is surrounded by experienced advisers, but we cannot refrain from adding three queries. Cannot light rails, to bear light machines at, say, five miles an hour, be laid on such roads as exist, without ruinous outlay or loss of time? Is it impossible to send machinery such as was employed in Abyssinia to sink deep wells quickly at the relief camps, wells in which no one can bathe? Is the idea of multiplying the relief camps till the danger from polluted water becomes less immediately pressing absolutely hopeless? Such camps will not help us to relieve hunger, will possibly even make relief more expensive, but they will diminish at least, the danger which now threatens the people with actual extermination, the danger that the death-rate may rise, as we know Dr. Cornish believes it to be rising, to 100 per cent. per annum. Imagine, for an instant, what the desolation will be if, as *The Times'* correspondent hints, fifteen millions of people are driven to the relief camps for succour, and the death-rate there becomes 8 per cent. a month." *Punch* says: "Can it be that familiarity breeds contempt even of famine? Is it possible that England, horror-stricken as she was into liberal humanity when, three years since, she first heard of hunger threatening some six millions of lives in Behar, has now hardened her heart, and closed her hand against the news that the same awful presence is darkening over eighteen millions in Madras alone—to say nothing of Mysore? We do not, we will not believe it. Ever first in such work, London has at length lifted the wide sluices of her bounty, and the stream has begun to flow through. Let the dribble become a deluge, or rather a vast irrigating fountain-head, whence the life saving streams of agency and aid in food and medicine may be disbursed over the hungry land, that in the last famine had reason to bless the benevolence of England, and let us hope and pray, may not have reason to curse her backwardness in this."

These generous outpourings of the leading journals of London are an honor to the English nation and a comfort to the people of India. This is not the time to enquire into the causes of the famine or the inability of the people to withstand its ravages. Perhaps it will be found that the reckless manner in which forests have been destroyed has contracted the rainfall, and rendered drought periodical. This is a serious misfortune. Of course the Government has now taken measures for the conservation of forests, but what is done cannot be recalled. Then the economic condition of the people is a matter for serious enquiry. A London Correspondent says that there ought to be a Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry on the subject. But the misfortune is that after the disappearance of a calamity in India, the mediate or immediate causes of it are generally forgotten. We do hope that the English public will not allow this serions matter to sink into oblivion from apathy or want o interest.

THE BUGBEAR OF RACE-ANTAGONISM.

THE bugbear of race-antagonism it would seem would crush all legitimate criticism on the part of the Natives. If any thing were said by a native in a matter, in which a European was concerned, which did not fall in with the views of European writers, the native was instantly charged with race-antagonism. It is rapidly coming to this—the natives must not criticize Government measures or Government officers, for such criticism proceeds either from disloyalty or ingratitude; then they must not question the proceedings of a Court or comment on any matter in which a European is interested, for by so doing they shew race-antipathy. How the times are altered! In days gone by the Government courted native opinion, and because there were not in those days proper channels for the expression of native opinion, it devised measures to put native gentlemen in the Legislative Councils, in Municipal Committees, in educational and other boards. With a view to encourage the Native Press Lord Canning at the instance of a devoted and sympathizing Missionary ordered the translations of the opinions of the Vernacular Press and publication of these translations for general information. But the Government has now put a stop to the publication of these translations, while the local officers seem to be full of jealousies of independent native members in local Committees. One Magistrate went to the length of putting a native Municipal Commissioner in *hajut*, because he happened to take a view on a question of sanitary improvement opposed to his own. The intolerance of local officers has become so notorious that our Lieutenant Governor has thought fit to read them a lecture on the subject. "The successful working of committees," we quote His Honor's Resolution on the Raishye Commissioner's report, "does no doubt depend very much on the presiding officer, but it depends on him in this way, that a good officer with tact and a proper knowledge of the mode of dealing with native gentlemen, will manage to get out of his committees always valuable advice and frequently much useful work. It is generally those officers who try to reduce their committees to nonentities that complain most of their getting no assistance from them. It is absurd to suppose that an isolated European Magistrate can work more efficiently without than with the co-operation of intelligent native gentlemen of local experience and thorough knowledge of the people and country. Where local committees fail to be useful, it is the result either of a bad selection of members, or of want of ability to utilize their services to the best advantage." But there is a deeper cause. It is not unfrequently the want of sympathy, or rather the presence of active antipathy in the Magistrate, which destroys the independence and usefulness of the Committees.

The same intolerance and illiberality seem to animate the bulk of the Anglo-Indian papers in respect of the criticisms of the Native Press upon Europeans. To make any adverse comments on the part of a native publicist, however legitimate, fair, and just in any matter, in which a European is concerned, is immediately credited to a feeling of race-antagonism. Here is a notable illustration. Last week we commented on the sentence passed by Mr. Justice Kennedy on Mr. Heenan. We were studiously careful, and endeavoured to express our opinion in as mild and temperate a language as we could command. We had no feeling whatever in the matter. We looked at the case in the light of the evidence tendered and honestly thought that the sentence passed was not adequate. We carefully eschewed expressions, which might be attributed to a feeling of race-antagonism; in fact we would not have noticed the case at all if we had not felt that we had a duty to perform, and because we ventured to criticise Mr. Justice Kennedy's sentence, we are plainly told by our amiable contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* that we have done so from "the antagonism-of-race point of view." Now we challenge him to point out a single expression in our remarks which breathed a feeling of "antagonism of race." We did think and do still think that the punishment awarded to Mr. Heenan was inadequate, and that the reasons assigned for it were extremely unsatisfactory. With reference to Mr. Justice Kennedy's remark that the knowledge of what had resulted from Mr. Heenan's rash act would probably be the greatest punishment to him, we observed that if the court were to award punishment on that moral hyphothesis, then capital punishment should be done away with, and the scale of lesser punishments considerably lowered. The *Indian Daily News* fails to "see the force of this argument." Our contemporary says, "if education and refinement bring pleasures in their train, it is none the less true that they involve penalties from which the ignorant and stolid are exempt. To the man of refinement and education, the remorse, the shame, the social ostracism following some mad impulsive deed of violence are keener, more cruel punishments than the mere incarceration in jail, which he may have to undergo in common with some stolid, ignorant ruffian for whom imprisonment may be more or less a matter of discomfort; but nothing more." But the writer forgets that the responsibilities to society of an educated and refined man are far greater than those of an ignorant brute. If with his knowledge, education, and moral culture, he commits heinous acts, he is doubly guilty, guilty of breaking the law, and of breaking the faith which society has reposed in his education and refinement, and justice requires that he should be adequately punished. He cannot urge the plea of ignorance. Then we remarked, "we do not find fault with Mr. Justice Kennedy for showing commiseration to the prisoner; but we do think that the habit of carrying a deadly weapon amid a peaceful and weak people has not received a sufficient condemnation in the punishment awarded." Our conteporary says, "now we reprobate the practice of carrying about a revolver as much as anybody can; but in this instance the practice seems to have been rather a remnant of boyishness, one of those inexplicable sillinesses youngsters will indulge in, and do indulge in without undestanding their mischievous tendency. Censure the practice as much as you like; as much as you can; we should say; but let this particular case be judged on its merits, all the same. A youngster, a stranger to the country, ignorant of the language, full of griffin ideas, suddenly finds himself one night set upon by natives with sticks, and fires this wretched revolver at them. Doubtless he was greatly to blame for so doing; we will not say that eighteen months' imprisonment was too great a punishment for his offence; but we do say that considering the remorse, the loss of social position, the ruin to a promising career this young officer must suffer, it was amply sufficient." But as in the fable what may be sport—silly pastime to the boy playing with stones, may be death to the frogs. If the practice of carrying a loaded revolver, is open to grave censure, surely that censure ought to find expression in the adequate punishment of the man, who has recourse to that practice. One or two examples are sure to have a wholesome effect upon those, who are addicted to that practice, and because we thought that the punishment awarded to Mr. Heenan was not adequate, we endeavoured to express our honest opinion in as moderate a language as we could. The circumstance that Mr. Heenan was a young arrival, a veritable griffin, did not in our opinion extenuate his guilt. There are many others in his position, who are griffins like him, and in what light will they regard the punishment awarded to Mr. Heenan? They see that Mr. Heenan is let off with a light punishment, though the rash act committed by him took away the life of a fellow-man, because

he was a "griffin," a man "of education and refinement," and the remorse in his breast would be a greater punishment to him than a prolonged incarceration in jail, and they would naturally conclude that if a similar deplorable result should flow from their practice of carrying a loaded revolver, they would probably be treated with equal leniency. That might be the moral effect of the light sentence upon Mr. Heenan, and we sought to indicate its injurious tendency. We might have been mistaken; there might at any rate be room for difference of opinion; if our contemporary had expressed his dissent from our view and given his arguments we would have had no cause for quarrel. But what we regret much is that he should have charged us with race-antagonism, because we endeavoured to express our honest opinion on the subject.

MR, JUSTICE KENNEDY AND THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF CALCUTTA.

We had barely time last week to notice Mr. Justice Kennedy's retractation of the strictures, which he made on the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, respecting the form in which a certain document was forwarded by the latter to the High Court in a case tried at the current criminal sessions of the Court. Mr. Justice Kennedy stigmatized the error committed by the Chief Magistrate as "disgraceful," and directed the Government Solicitor to bring it to the notice of Government. This was very strong language and unusual course, and we have, therefore, thought it proper to look into the matter more carefully than we had time to do last week. The *Englishman* has gone fully into it, and we entirely concur with our contemporary. He puts the case thus: "On Tuesday last, it will be remembered, Mr. Justice Kennedy, in the course of the proceedings in Shaikh Maulas case, remarked, regarding a supposed error of the Chief Magistrate, in not recording a declaration made by the prisoner, that it was most disgraceful for such an omission to have occurred in a Presidency Town; and we further learn that he then and there, in open Court, directed the Clerk of the Crown to write to the Government Solicitor requesting him to call the attention of the Government to Mr. Marsden's carelessness. On Saturday, we see, Mr. Justice Kennedy, on taking his seat on the Bench, said that, with reference to this matter, "Mr. Justice Macpherson had called his attention to section 16 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act and put a construction on it with which he could not agree. As, however, Mr. Justice Macpherson was inclined to think that Mr. Marsden had, under the circumstances, taken the proper course, he (Mr. Justice Kennedy felt bound to say that he could not blame the Magistrate." At the same time, he requested Mr. Bell to convey this information to the Government Solicitor." Our contemporary thus continues:

"Now whatever view we might take of the technical point at issue between Mr. Marsden and Mr. Justice Kennedy, we should be inclined to think the above admission on the part of the latter a very inadequate way of making the *amende honorable* to the Chief Magistrate for an accusation couched in the unusually strong language we have quoted above, Mr. Justice Kennedy had not merely imputed error to the Chief Magistrate, but had characterised that error as "disgraceful," and had proceeded in open Court to direct the Government Solicitor to hand him up to Government. He thereby cast on Mr. Marsden's official conduct a stigma which no prudent Judge would cast upon the conduct of a Magistrate except in an extreme case, and after the most careful deliberation, and he adopted a mode of action in reference to that conduct which was in a high degree calculated to lower the Magistracy in the eyes of the public. Mr. Justice Kennedy now discovers that, so far from the Magistrate's conduct having been disgraceful, it is quite a matter of opinion whether it was not perfectly correct, and that one of his own colleagues, with much greater experience than himself, considers that it was correct. But instead of expressing his regret for his haste, and for the injurious language into which it had led him, all he does is to admit that, though he still adheres to his own view of the question at issue, he cannot blame the Magistrate, and to instruct the Counsel for the prosecution to convey this information to the Government Solicitor. We must say, we think it doubtful whether Tuesday's indiscretion was not a less serious mistake than the niggardliness of Saturday's *amende*."

We subscribe to every word of the above. We leave the technical question raised between the two Judges of the High Court, who differ. Mr. Justice Kennedy is undoubtedly a very able and learned lawyer, but Mr. Justice Macpherson is more experienced, calm, and temperate, and when the latter gives an opinion upon a question of law or facts, the bar generally bow to his judgment. And when two such learned judges differ, the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta should not certainly be blamed for maintaining a view of the law, which is after all concurred in by one of the Judges of the High Court. Mr. Justice Kennedy, we must confess, shewed a haste and temper in the matter, which ill became his position on the bench. What however surprises us most is that when he saw that a brother Judge was at one with the Chief Magistrate, and that therefore there was room for difference of opinion, he did not consider it fit to withdraw his remarks in a generous spirit. The position of the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta is very important, and if he were liable to be sat upon roughly by a High Court Judge, he could not but suffer in public estimation. We like outspokenness, particularly in a Judge, who should not certainly mince matter, but sometime outspokenness degenerates into rudeness, or something worse. To say that an error, committed by the Chief Magistrate of the metropolis, supposing that it was an error, was "disgraceful," and to hand him up to Government for it, and when it was pointed out that the so-called erroneous view was shared by a brother Judge of the Court, to omit to make a full reparation for it, was a phase of the judicial mind of the highest tribunal in the land, which we have not been accustomed to see.

MR. EDEN ON DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Eden has unfolded his ideas on district administration in his Resolutions reviewing the reports of several Divisional Commissioners published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. We will notice some of the salient points in these Resolutions. In the Resolution on the Presidency Commissioner's report the Lieutenant Governor says: "It is said that Mr. Skrine, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Chooadanga, "with the assistance of the zemindars and other inhabitants, succeeded in thoroughly reforming the villages in which the disease was chiefly prevalent by removing the jungle and underwood, cutting drains, making roads, &c." The Lieutenant Governor would be glad to see more of this laudable spirit of self-help manifest itself under similar conditions elsewhere." But success in this direction depends much upon the temper and sympathy of the local officers. In the same Resolution His Honor remarks. "The Magistrates of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore concur in testifying to a general improvement in the material condition of the lower classes. Mr. Smith, who has had long experience of Jessore, declares that he sees a gradual and steady improvement. "The peasantry are now better fed, better clothed, and better housed than they were ten years ago. Almost every ryot now bears a cloth umbrella and a carpet bag, articles which were formerly considered as luxuries for people in the higher grades of life." Mr. Stevens of Nuddea thinks that, while the lower classes are improving, the overstocking of the professions and of Government service has affected injuriously the status of the better classes and believes that in many families there is a real struggle for subsistence. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that there is much truth in this. The undue attention paid to the teaching of very bad English in our middle class schools, and the natural tendency of all Bengalees of the writer and higher classes to despise manual labour, have no doubt tended to create a large class of discontented, half-educated men who cannot find work, but are not, as Mr. Stevens says, ashamed to beg from their wealthier relatives. The evil must to a great extent work its own cure. As the idlers increase, they will eventually be driven to work, and the difficulty of finding work may in time have the effect of postponing marriage and effecting other great social reforms. There are symptoms that the time is approaching when these classes will take to mechanical pursuits. Any disposition of this sort will be encouraged by Government, and when a real demand exists for teaching of a practical kind it will be given." But the Government ought to take the lead in the matter. If a well-devised scheme of technical education be started, it is sure to receive support. The Lieutenant Governor thus records his views on Indigo-planting. "The Collector of Nuddea observes that much cultivation has had to be given up, and remarks that, in his opinion, "indigo-planting on high lands, and depending on borrowed capital, is not likely for many years longer to repay the expense of European supervision. The co-operative system which was tried a few years ago, under which the plant was grown by the ryot and the profits shared with the manufacturer, has not been successful, the ryots finding it unprofitable." There can be no doubt that the natural tendency of profits in the various departments of trade to equalise themselves and to fall to a minimum must in time drive out that unsound system of indigo-planting which can only flourish while the cultivator gives his share of the product at inadequate rates, and which even then is dependent on the speculative results of a lucky year to meet the liabilities incurred in keeping up the concern in ordinary times. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, believes that indigo may still be cultivated to a profit like jute or any other staple, and we may yet see small capitalists taking up and working single factories to their own advantage and that of the country at large." But we doubt whether Indigo will pay on the fair basis of a commercial speculation. This point has been made clear in the report of the Indigo Commission. His Honor thus notices Babu Sitanath Ghose's efforts in promoting popular instruction and entertainment:

"It is interesting to note that Baboo Sitanath Ghose, an educated young gentleman of that place, in company with others, do much to instruct and amuse the people who gather to this market. They deliver scientific lectures, exhibit interesting specimens and experiments, patronise gymnastics, pony races, shows of cattle and produce, giving medals and prizes to those who compete. It is added that last year the Baboo exhibited an improved weaving machine invented by himself and an improved plough, and that the operations of gilding, silver-plating, dyeing, polishing gold and silver articles, and making lucifer matches, were shown and explained to the common people. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Commissioner will specially convey to Baboo Sitanath Ghose an expression of the pleasure with which His Honor has learnt of these efforts made by him to instruct and improve his countrymen and neighbours.

With regard to public feeling and the press in the Presidency Division the Lieutenant-Governor remarks:

As to the state of public feeling on general or special subjects not much is said. The proceedings of the 1st January excited in most districts a certain amount of local enthusiasm especially among the educated classes. No special remarks are made this year on the Native Press in the 24-Pergunnahs. Jessore has now no local paper, and in Nuddea there is only one, said to be generally harmless and not remarkable for ability. The Collector of Nuddea thinks that he sees an improvement in the tone of the Vernacular Press. The Collector of Moorshedabad, on the other hand, remarks that the "predominant tone of the papers (of that district) is hostile not only to the English Government, but to the English race, and English newspapers are ransaked for discreditable stories, which are translated and presented by the native editers to their readers with satirical comments.

We need only remark that many of the same vernacular papers, that circulate in Moorshedabad, also circulate for the most part in Nuddea, and if the Collector of Nuddea sees an improvement in the tone of the Vernacular Press, which is quite true, and the Collector of Moorshedabad the reverse, we can only say, it is the old

story of the jaundiced eye. It is we fear the unreasoning impatience of intolerant district officers, who cannot brook criticism, which is much at the bottom of the official feeling against the Vernacular Press. A good and sympathizing Magistrate, while regretting its shortcomings, sees much in the Vernacular Press that deserves encouragement.

With regard to the Road Cess the Lieutenant Governor remarks, "the Lieutenant Governor is particularly anxious to see more attention paid to village roads, which bring home more immediately to the mass of the tax-payers the fact that they get an equivalent for their money." But the bulk of the Road Cess Fund as we shewed the other day is spent upon establishments and repairs of roads, which ought to be maintained by the provincial fund.

In reviewing the Report of the Commissioner of the Rajshaye Division the Lieutenant Governor notes that the demonstrations of loyalty called forth by the assumption of the imperial title by Her Majesty were very satisfactory. As regards the Vernacular press His Honor observes: "The Native Press is not strong in this division. One paper, the *Dik Prakash*, exists only for the purposes of the amlah of the Kakina zemindar; while the other, the *Hindu Ranjika*, is said to be moderate in tone and chiefly interested in theological topics." The Lieutenant Governor thus remarks on the state of feeling between the zemindar and ryot in this division:

"It is highly satisfactory to know that the division has during the year been exempt from all serious agrarian disputes; that the ill feeling between ryots and zemindars has been considerably allayed; and that, contrary to all expectation, amicable settlements have in most instances been come to between the contending parties. There is only one notable exception, in the case of the zemindars of Salop, in Serajgunge, upon whom police have been quartered until the civil court settles the future management of their estate."

"The conduct of the zemindars has with one or two exceptions, been good. In Rajshahye Baboo Kristendro Rai, of Bolohar, is specially mentioned by the Collector as a liberal-minded gentleman. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with extreme regret the way in which the representative of an old Rajshahye family has brought himself lately before the criminal courts. The zemindars of Rungpore, especially Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy, of Bamondanga, showed great liberality in connection with the celebration of the 1st of January. In Pubna the Tagore family were, as heretofore, foremost in good works.

The Lieutenant Governor makes the following general remarks on the report of the Rajshaye Commissioner:

The Commissioner at the close of his report declares that the district administration of his division is deteriorating yearly, owing to the growth of work and the insufficiency of the district staff. The unhealthiness of several of the districts in the Commissionership has no doubt a tendency at times to leave Collectors short-handed, and a special passing pressure is caused by such measures as the Land Registration Act. But the staff of officers in the Rajshahye Division has not been kept disproportionately low as compared with other districts of Bengal; and certainly nothing in the Commissioner's previous communications to Government, or in his present report (apart from this paragraph at its close), would lead to the conclusion that the work of his district officers had been found by him inferior in quality. The Commissioner himself, in his confidential report, speaks in the highest terms of nearly all his district officers, and of very many of their covenanted and uncovenanted subordinates. No doubt all officers have quite as much work as they can do, and possibly if they had more leisure could turn out better work, but the most must be made of establishments as they exist. It is in the power of Commissioners to relieve officers a good deal by restricting their demands for returns and reports and information to really important subjects, and avoiding all calls upon their time and attention which are not really necessary."

We concur.

In the Resolution on the Orissa report the Lieutenant Governor says, "the last ten years have witnessed a striking developement in the means of communication between Orissa and the outside world. The Trunk Road is no longer the sole highway of the province. Good roads have been extended in the Tributary States and the Central Provinces; steam communication has been established twice a week between Calcutta and Chandbally; the mail-boats of the British India Steam Navigation Company touch regularly at False Point, and many of the richer pilgrims to the shrine of Juggernath are landed at Pooree itself." The expansion of trade in Orissa has been remarkable; the following statement shows the imports and exports of each of the three districts for the last seven years:

District.		Imports, value.			Exports, value.		
	CUTTACK. Year.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1870-71	... ...	1032355	0	0	669756	0	0
1871-72	... ...	990133	0	0	475700	0	0
1872-73	... ...	849547	0	0	821429	0	0
1873-74	... ...	1142393	0	0	1060432	0	0
1874-75	... ...	911659	0	0	1700471	0	0
1875-76	... ...	1380653	0	0	1271575	0	0
1876-77	Indian produce Rs 206849-0-0 Foreign merchandise Rs. 851900-0-0 Treasure „ 129310-0-0	1188059	2	0	2917394	14	3
	POOREE.						
1870-71	... ...	22947	0	0	223922	0	0
1871-72	... ...	73540	0	0	188469	0	0
1872-73	... ...	74959	0	0	195583	0	0
1873-74	... ...	35237	1	0	315134	5	0
1874-75	... ...	54361	1	3	552259	4	0
1875-76	... ...	20259	7	0	299183	12	0
1876-77	Indian produce Rs. 29225 Foreign merchandise Rs. 49 Treasure „ 72000	101274	0	0	732570	0	0
	BALASORE.						
1870-71	... ...	300785	0	0	443070	0	0
1871-72	... ...	614337	0	0	547242	0	0
1872-73	... ...	250488	0	0	399208	0	0
1873-74	... ...	1713158	8	5	1631708	14	8
1874-75	... ...	2029838	12	11	2138305	0	11
1875-76	... ...	2072362	1	8	1699956	4	4
1876-77	Indian produce Rs. 681270 Foreign merchandise Rs. 1515061 Treasure „ 1239553	3435884	0	0	4021295	12	0

As regards public feeling in the Orissa districts the Lieutenant Governor remarks, "on the whole, it may be said that, with the exception of some passing discontent in Pooree, and a certain amount of grumbling at the fees demanded under the land registration Act, the state of public feeling in the province generally has been quiet and contented during the past year." There are many other points in these Resolutions, which we have neither time nor space for notice. These Resolutions are useful as embodying the views of the Head of the Government on general administration of the country, but they do not, we must confess, give a full insight into the working of the administrative machinery. There is a general impression abroad that the administrative agency is deteriorating. We hope the Lieutenant Governor will some day enter into this broad question.

THE FAMINE.

WE understand that His Excellency the Viceroy left Ootacamund last Monday at 6 A.M., and arrived at Mysore at 10-30 P.M., having travelled ninety miles and inspected Cinchona plantations near Ootacamund and Coffee plantations in Lower Ghats *en route*. On Tuesday the Viceroy received a visit from the Maharaja and returned it. A grand banquet was given to the Viceroy by the Maharaja in the palace in the evening. The same day His Excellency received a deputation of Coorg planters. His Excellency left Mysore on Wednesday for Bangalore and according to present arrangements will reach Simla on the 27th. Daily Weather Reports show good rain and prospects improved in Upper Godavari, Central Provinces, elsewhere unchanged. The Viceroy left Bangalore on Friday at 7 A.M., reached Jollarapet at 11 A.M., where His Excellency was met by the Duke of Buckingham and General Kennedy, who accompanied His Excellency as far as Vellore in order to confer in the train with His Excellency on further points conneted with new order of things in Madras. The Viceroy arrived at Poona about half past five Saturday afternoon and made a public entry, and left again for Umballa at half past three Sunday afternoon. We are informed that satisfactory results of the Viceroy's orders in Mysore are already beginning to be apparent. Uniform rates of wages on relief works and rates of food-ration have been laid down. Superfluous and unsupervised relief kitchens have been closed, the really necessitous recipients of relief brought into well-supervised camps. Petty and unnecessary relief works under Civil Officers have been stopped and already five thousand people capable of full labour are drafted and doing good work on Railway embankments now commenced between Mysore and Bangalore. Relief employment suitable to destitute artizans and higher caste people has been initiated; it is found that contrary to popular belief labourers in Mysore gladly flock from camps to relief works. The number of inmates in Bangalore Kitchens has fallen partly from these measures, partly from favourable change in season, from twenty thousands to thirteen thousands. Greatest care is taken by officers in charge to treat specially persons who come on works enfeebled in body. These results in so a short time are highly satisfactory; the general condition of Mysore much improved, but recovery from famine will not be perceptible till spring, and the province will, it is feared, suffer from its effects, for years to come. The following is a telegraphic summary of the weather and crops reports published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*:

"Weather and crops general remarks to-days Gazette for week ending twentieth: for Madras moderate, general rain every district, agricultural operations actively progressing. Surviving crops in good condition but prices have not fallen. For Mysore good, general rain and agricultural prospects improved, for Bombay general, but light rain in Deccan good rain in Southern Mahratta country, Nasik, Konkan, whilst in Gujarat good rain. In Swat light showers elsewhere; also good and partial rain in Kattywar and Baroda, no rain in Sind, river very low. Crops are in good condition in South Mahratta country, Sholapur Satara, fair in North Deccan Khandeish, Nasik, Gujerat but require more rain. Recent rain done good in Sind, but low state of river causes anxiety for Central Provinces. Rain required in Sangor where rice and cheap millets suffered much. Damoh Nimir and Sambalpur elsewhere, prospects good. For Berar rain is wanted but crops in good condition. For Central India drought continues in Gwalior, Nimuch. Emigration from North into Malwa. For Rajputana good rain during past fortnight, parts of Marwar Jasilmir Bikanir Jhallawar and Haranti showers in Ajmir. Prospects very bad in Alwar. General lack of fodder and pasture in North Eastern states. For Bengal heavy rain, Eastern and Northern districts good, throughout Bengal proper.

Good rain throughout Chota Nagpore. Orissa prospects really favorable, have also improved in Behar but more rain wanted in Patna, Sarun, Chumparun and for Assam, general prospects good, for Burmah rain for abundant crops excellent except where damaged by floods. for North West and Oudh no rain except trifling showers at Jhansi dry West wind throughout week generally done great damage to Kharif, besides stopping sowings of rabbi, prices risen in Rohilkhand, elsewhere steady. For Punjab no rain except showers at Rawal Pindi, no improvement in prospects.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE glad to learn that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the office of President of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. We are requested to state that the lectures at the Association are closed for the Durga Puja vacation and will be resumed after the vacation.

WE ARE informed that the Turkish Envoy arrived at Kabul on the 6th instant. An influential deputation was sent to Butkhak to bring him in. He was well received and is being treated with much hospitality. Jowakis have made a fresh raid on Koteyra, a village south of Khusalgarh road. They were pursued but succeeded in getting off before they could be overtaken.

THE FOLLOWING is our rice-report corrected up to last evening:

Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta.

		Maunds.
Baliaghata	...	400,000
Chetla	...	100,000
Kidderpore	...	50,000
Tallygunge	...	150,000
Woolladanga	...	70,000
Calcutta	...	530,000
Afloat in boats	...	100,000
Total	...	1,500,000

Quotations.		Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Kazla	from	3-5	to	3-10
Khearl	„	3-6	„	3-10
Soloi	„	4-0	„	4-1
Pooruby	„	3-2	„	3-6
Moonghy	„	4-0	„	4-3
Rarree	„	3-12	„	3-15-6
Ballam	„	4-3	„	4-4
Ghattal, Midnapore Cuttack &c.	„	3-10	„	3-12
Arrivals		... 50,000		maunds
Deliveries		... 50,000		„

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL of Jails, Bengal, it is rumoured, has incurred the displeasure of the Bengal Government and received a sharp wigging. What can be the matter, which has called forth this wigging?

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA has been invited by Government to proceed to Budh-Gya to examine the inscriptions on the Buddhist temples in that shrine. His Majesty the King of Burma with the permission of the British Government has sent a number of Burman architects to repair the temples, and as these men have been plastering up the temples, Mr. Eden in the interest of archæology has thought it proper to have the inscriptions examined and preserved. Dr. Rajendralala takes with him a photographer and a modeller. He leaves to-night.

IT IS believed that Dr. Woodford, Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah, shortly retires from the public service. Speculation is afloat as to who will succeed him. Dr. Woodford is a pluralist, but there is no reason why the several appointments held by him should not be divided—at any rate why the office of superintendent of the Medical School should not be detached and conferred upon a distinct officer. In our opinion the Campbell Medical School is one of those institutions at the head of which a native might fitly be placed. It is indeed anomalous that a European should be the head of a vernacular school. He does not know the vernacular, cannot exercise his independent judgment in the selection of vernacular books, nor direct their preparation. As for the superintendence of the hospital attached to it, surely a native Assistant Surgeon is as competent to conduct it as a European doctor, and there are scores of institutions of this kind in the independent charge of native doctors. The Native has an inherent claim to a post of this kind under the Despatch of the Duke of Argyll, and we hope His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will not overlook it in the arrangements he may make consequent on the retirement of Dr. Woodford.

THE PROPRIETORS of tanks in Calcutta have been seized with a panic by the indiscriminate issue of notices by the Municipality for the de-watering and filling up of tanks without any distinction. We had thought that the raid against the tanks had abated, but no, it has re-commenced with redoubled vigour. Now proprietors of all tanks are called upon to de-water and fill them up. We protest against this wholesale order. Has the Tank Committee been consulted before the issue of this order?

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA has published the memoirs of the early life of Sakya Buddha in the shape of an introduction to his edition of the Lalita Vistara. It is very interesting and instructive. We give below the concluding paragraph of the introduction, which extends over 63 octavo pages, containing a graceful tribute to the memory of the Sanskrit teacher of the learned doctor:

In collating these MSS. and preparing the notes on the Gatha portion of the work I had the invaluable assistance of my late respected tutor Pandit Visva-nath Sastri. A profound Sanskrit scholar, thoroughly versed in the Mahabhashya and other leading works of the Panini school, and familiar with the idiom of the dramatic Prakrits, which he had made a special subject of his study, he brought to the task a qualification which few could command. Seated at his feet, I had studied the Sanskrit language for years; and I feel profoundly grateful to him for the advice and instruction which he always placed at my service. Most of the Sanskrit works, which I have edited, have benefited very largely by his co-operation and supervision; and I deeply mourn the loss I have sustained by his untimely death. I have also to acknowledge my obligation to the distinguished scholar and orientalist, Brian Haughton Hodgson, Esq., who was the first to throw open the field of Nepalese Buddhism to European scholarship, and to write some of the most valuable papers that have yet been published on the subject, for procuring for me and for the Asiatic Society of Bengal three most valuable MSS. Without those MSS. it would have been impossible for me to carry the work through the press in a satisfactory manner.

Some people seem to wonder where did the learned doctor acquire his vast Sanscrit lore. The mystery is now solved.

THAT enterprising firm of publishers, Messrs. Wymah and Co, have brought out a second and cheap edition of their Hand-book of the present Russo-Turkish War. The map given has been adopted from that issued in a recent number of the *Illustrated London News* and for greater clearness the boundares of the Turkish empire have been colored; several new places have also been added. A concise *Gazetteer* of important places in Turkey has been given. No one, who cares to know the events of the War, ought to be without a copy of this handy hand-book, the price of which is only one rupee and four annas, post-free.

WE SEE it stated that Mr. Curtoys of Messrs. Grindlay and Co. has been nominated the Sheriff of Calcutta for the next year. Now, we should like to know what claims has Mr. Curtoys to this high civil office? The Shrievalty is generally considered a reward of good citizenship, but what public services has Mr. Curtoys rendered to the Town? We were under an impression that Mr. J. B. Roberts would be the next Sheriff of Calcutta. His name had been included in the list we believe for the last three or four years, and no one, we submit, would more justly merit the honor. Foremost in all movements for the benefit of the town, noted for his devotion to the affairs of the Municipality and for the great self-sacrifice he suffered in consequence, and universally esteemed for his manly qualities, he was eminently fitted to hold the office, and his appointment would have given satisfaction to all classes of the community. But mysteriously enough his claims have been repeatedly overlooked for the last four years.

WE HONOR the feeling, which prompts the *Statesman* to hail Russia as the avenger of oppressed nationalities, but we prefer facts to sentiment; and as facts do not support Russian's claim as the champion of freedom, we cannot go with our contemporary into hysterics about Russia's moral attitude. If we sympathise with the Turks in the present War, it is not, as the *Statesman* seems to think, because we in the least sympathize with the Turkish system of Government or the Turkish treatment of Christian subjects, but because we have no faith in Russian's professions of disinterestedness and philanthrophy, and because we feel that the present War is but a fresh illustration of the old story of the strong preying over the weak. The Russian Bear has long been meditating to swallow up the "sick man," and when the latter shews that he is not really sick or dying, the neutral Englishman and Hindu, who know well the moral worth of both the combatants, cannot but rejoice to see that the weak who is attempted to be down-trodden by the strong, is not really so weak. This is the philosophy of our feeling about the War, and if it has brought a "heavy blot upon the *Patriot*," we can only say that honest conviction ought to carry no "blot."

THE INDIAN TRIBUNE comes out in mourning on the announcement of the abolition of the Anglo-Sanskrit Department of the Benares College. Our contemporary pathetically says:

"We will not curse the hand that has put an untimely end, in the broad light of the civilization of the 19th century, to those beloved Alma Maters of the hundreds of youths of Northern India. Though not professing the religion of the New Testament, we can sometimes strain our moral sentiments to such a pitch of Christian charity as to bless those who curse us."

What will civilized Europe say to this vandalism of the British Indian Government? While the great countries of Europe are doing their best to foster the study of Sanskrit, in India the British Government strangles Sanskrit in her very home—aye in the holy city of Benares. But we must not say more—it is disloyalty and ingratitude to complain of the measures of Government, however retrograde or pernicious!

MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON, the best Equity Judge which the Bengal High Court has had for years past, left Calcutta on Thursday last *en route* to England. The Pleaders and Attorneys of the High Court presented him with farewell addresses. The Pleaders justly said, "you have been always animated with a desire to administer justice according to the broadest principle of equity and good conscience, and the soundness of your decisions has won the esteem and confidence of the profession and the public." We wish Mr. Macpherson a safe and happy voyage home, and long years of health and prosperity.

THE LEADER cannot go beyond its last. Unable to judge for itself the question of the causation of the epidemic fever in Bengal it has borrowed certain notions from Dr Lethbridge and Mr. Whitfield, and it cannot travel beyond that range. The writer does not evidently know that there is a consensus of opinion in favor of Raja Degumber Mitter's theory, and that the Government of Sir George Campbell adopted it after due enquiry, and gave effect to it by passing an Act giving authority to the Collector to remove all obstructions to drainage, however, caused, even if the same were offered by a Railway. May we ask what is the writer's authority for saying that the late Drainage Committee was appointed to enquire and report as to whether, as asserted by a native gentleman, a Railway embankment has prevented the surface and subsoil water of a certain district from escaping? Where did the writer learn from that the Committee said, "that however defective the drainage may be, it is not affected by the Railway embankment?" They did not even make a passing allusion to the Railway in their report nor were they called upon to do so. The writer says that the spirit levels, which Mr. Whitfield took, "showed that the jheel which was declared to be the natural out-fall of the water channels in the district was actually a foot above them." Whence does the writer get all these facts? What is contended for by the Rate-payers' Association of Bally is that the natural drainage level of the town is towards the Julla, and that the diversion of the same to a contrary direction has necessarily interfered with the drainage of the town. The channels alluded to were dug deep to enable them to carry the drainage to a direction contrary to its natural level. It is not to be wondered at therefore that the level of the water in such deep channels, admitted in the Committee's first report to be 5 to 6 feet below the level of the ground, should be a foot below the level of the Julla. It may be even double or treble, though the level of the town, which however is the question at issue, is higher than that of the Julla. The statement in the Bally rate-payers' memorial that the change in the drainage outfall of the town from its natural level since 1873 has seriously interfered with the discharge of the monsoon water from the town is conclusively proved by the fact of the total suspension of all drainage discharge from the town during flood-tides, that is for 9 hours in every 24. We know from our own personal experience that with all the appliances for the speedy outflow of the storm-water from the surface of our own city many streets are flooded knee-deep many a day during the rains, and we can therefore easily conceive what would be the condition of a place where the drainage operations are completely suspended for 9 hours in every 24. That fact of itself, independently of the others stated in the memorial, is quite sufficient to account for the abnormal humidity of the subsoil, and its consequent dampness observable in all the houses of Bally as admitted by Dr Lethbridge himself. Even the reputed author of the counter-movement we read was the first to ask the Magistrate, Mr. Pellew, to come and see his house, which he said was about to come down in consequence of the accumulation of water around it. What wonder then that the fever should have broken out the every year the drainage course and outfall of the town were so changed, if, as is now universally acknowledged, the humidity of the subsoil is the generating cause of malarious fever.

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 19, 1877.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. Samuel Armstrong Magistrate and Collector, Pooree, to act in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. F. Wyer Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, to act in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. C. F. Worsley Magistrate and Collector, Muzufferpore, to act in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro Officiating Magistrate and Collector Gya to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. G. Toynbee Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. A. J. Primrose Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hajeepore, to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

Baboo Kadernath Dutt to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Rajshaye and Cooch Behar Division and is posted to Bogra.

Moulvi Abdool Wassi Ahmed Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector Jungipore, Moorshedabad to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Chota Nagpoor Division.

Mr. H. F. J. Kean Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Champarun, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr. H. G. Sharp Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector to act as Magistrate and Collector of Champarun.

Baboo Koylas Chunder Ghose Special Deputy Collector, Midnapore is appointed to the Sixth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr J. T. Jarbo Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, obtained leave for fourteen days in addition to that granted to him on the 20th ultimo.

Mr. J. E. A. Eyre Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Banka, Bhagulpore is removed from the Government Service for the 24th August 1877.

The services of Mr. F. H. B. Skrine Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector First Grade Nudden are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Jessore to have charge of the Bagdogra Division of the Rungpore district.

Baboo Umachurn Bose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mozufferpore to have charge of the Arrareah Division, Purneah.

Mr. P. D. Dickens C. S. Additional Sessions Judge, of 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly to act as Chief Magistrate of Calcutta.

Moulvi Abdool Latief Khan Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to Seraldah, 24-Pergunnahs after being relieved of his present duties.

Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadoor Deputy Magistrate Seraldah is posted to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Tarini Prosad Roy Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Moheshrakha, Howrah is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

MEDICAL.—Assistant Surgeon Harimohun Bose, Arrah to have charge of the Civil Station of Shahabad.

P.W.D.—Baboo Bukshiram Singh Engineer Apprentice joined the Darjeeling division.

Mr. W. McCullagh Sub-Engineer First Grade availed privilege leave from the 28th August 1877.

Baboo Hemchunder Biswas Sub-Engineer Third Grade, Patna Division obtained leave for two months of Medical certificate.

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Adi Brahmo Somaj, Calcutta, The 22nd September 1877. } JYOTIRENDRAMOHUN TAGORE, *Secretary*

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Rajah Horonath Rai, Bahadoor,	...	200	0	0	„	.....	Rajshahye.
Baboo Gopaul Ch. Mookerjee,	...	100	0	0	„	.....	„
Kumar Keddar Narain Roy of Puttea,	...	50	0	0	„	.....	Putea, Rashahye.
Baboo Annodo Mohun Moitro,	...	25	0	0	„	.....	Rajshahye.
„ Tara Nath Chowdhorry,	...	10	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Minor Gobind Ch. Sookul,	...	50	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Raj Coomar Sircar,	...	15	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Nilmadhub Roy, Moonsiff,	...	10	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Koylash Chunder Mookerjee,	...	5	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Kally Prossonno Chatterjee, Head Master, Dighaputhea School,	...	5	0	0	„	.....	„
Moonshee Fuzlee Rohomun of Nattore,	...	5	0	0	„	.....	„
Court of Wards per Taherpore State,	...	100	0	0	„	.....	Taherpore
Ismail Khan Mohamed,	...	50	0	0	„	.....	Calcutta.
Baboo Goopee Kristo Gassain,	...	25	0	0	„	.....	Sreerampore.
Hon'ble Nawab Meer Mohamed Ally,	...	100	0	0	.....	.....	Calcutta.
Baboo Kristo Dhone Dutt,	...	400	0	0	„	.....	„
A. Friend,	...	10	0	0	„	.....	„
1st Donation from the Natives of Chyebassa,	...	5	4	0	„	.....	Chyebassa.
Baboo Joy Krishna Mookerjee,	...	200	0	0	.....	.....	Ooturparrah.
Baboo Janokee Nath Dutt,	...	50	0	0	„	.....	Calcutta.
„ Beejoy Kristo Mookerjee, Zemindar,	...	100	0	0	.....	.....	Ooturparrah.
„ Obhoy Churn Guho,	...	100	0	0	.....	.....	Calcutta.
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Total amount paid,	...	23,702	12 6
Total amount unpaid,	..	55,435	0 0
Grand Total...		79,137	12 6

C. O. WOODFORD,
Hony Secretary.

SEALDAH, *24th September* 1877.

BIRTH.—At Madral in 24-Perunnahs on the 7th September 1877 at about 8 P. M. the wife of Baboo Nosiram Ghosal Native Doctor of Puri, of a son.

THE GREAT RUSSAPAGLAH NURSERY

THE undersigned is now in a position to supply the public at a very moderate price, with the very excellent and superior grasfts and seedlings of all varieties of Fruit Trees, cultivated in the famous garden of the late Nawab Khyroollah Khan at Russapaglah. He who will take the trouble to come and see the Great Rugsapaglah Nursery will no doubt be satisfied with the genuineness healthness and cheapness of the plants.

It is necessary to caution the public that no plant is genuine unless accompanied by a printed cash-memo signed by the Proprietor.

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RUSSAPAGLAH, } NOOROODEEN KHAN,
1st September 1877. } *Proprietor G. R. Nursery.*

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY LD.

NOTICE.—The Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8 Forbes Street, on Tuesday the 9th proximo at 3 P. M. to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Director's report and audited Balance sheet for the year ending 30th April 1877.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th April 1878 and to fix their remuneration.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 9th proximo both days inclusive.

By order,

BOMBAY, } SADANAND BALCRISHNA.
12th September 1877. } *Manager.*

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall this day at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. Chairman's note and Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1877.

At the close of the business, a Special Meeting will be held under Acts II. of 1872 and 1875, to confirm Resolutions passed by the Committee at an inspection, held on the 18th September, with reference to applications in connection with certain jute ware-houses in Calcutta.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Baboo Janokey Nath Roy, Commissioner of Ward No. 2, not being qualified to continue as a Member of the Corporation under Section 23 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, the rate and taxpayers of the aforesaid ward have to elect a Commissioner in his place. As only one Commissioner has to be elected, each person qualified to vote will, under the concluding Clause of Section 13, be entitled to only one vote. The Election will be held on the 8th of October, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., at the Burtolla Police Station, 151, Cornwallis Street. Voting papers printed in red ink will be furnished only to those rate-payers whose names are registered in the Municipal Office, AND TO NO OTHER PERSON, on their written or personal application to Baboo Chunder Sekur Bose, at the Municipal Office.

EACH VOTER shall present or forward, on the day of Election in a sealed cover to the polling officer, his voting paper with the name of the person for whom he desires to vote, written legibly thereon in the English language and with all particulars filled in.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
20th September 1877. *Secretary to the Corporation.*

VALUABLE JEWELLERY FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the 1st Subordinate Judge's Court of 24-Pergunnahs bearing date the 11th August 1877 in which Hakim Mohamed Masi is the decreeholder Lala Chatu Mull is the debtor, the jewellery which had been pledged to the decree-holder will be peremptorily put up to sale at the Alipur Civil Court on the 1st of October 1877, for the realization of the decretal amount (Rs. 32,522-11-10.)

Intending purchasers may inspect the articles at the office of the 1st Subordinate Judge on any day after the 24th instant.

BRAJENDRA CUMAR SEAL,
Sub-Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.

ALIPORE, }
The 8th September 1877. }

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IMPORTERS OF

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Highly finished Patent Agate Beams with Pans and Chains, No. 920

24	30 inch	
Rs. 80	150 each	

24-inch will weigh 2,000 tolas | 30-inch will weigh 5,000 tolas

AGATE SCALES

26	30 inch Beams, 60 tolas.	
80	150 each.	

AGATE SCALES ON STEEL BEAMS.

20	22	24	35 inch Beams.
Rs. 70	86	102	each.

AGATE

	10	12	14		35	inch Beams.
No. 924	31	39	..	...	...	each.
No. 927	...	...	45	55	75	110
No. 940	...	12	13	15	...	...

Fine Gold Standard Scales [illegible] *No.* 877½.

WITH WEIGHTS COMPLETE IN MAHOGANY BOXES.

To weigh	20	30	50	100	150	200	250 tolas down.
Rs.	24-8	31	40	60	70	75	85

Flat Brass weights for weighing silver.

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20	50	100	150	200	250 tolas down.
Rs. 4-8	8-3	18	22	30	37 each.

BRASS BEAM BALANCES.

250	500	1,000	5,000 tolas.
Rs. 18	22	27	37 each.

Copper money shovels Steel [illegible] Rs. 3 0 0 each.
Sovereign Scales No. 208 Rs. 12 14 0 each.
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No. 369	16 oz. 40 Tolas Cap.	18 each.
,, 370	24 oz. 60 ,, ,,	25 ,,
,, 371	2 oz. 5 ,, ,,	14-8 ,,
	2 oz. 5 ,, ,,	18 ,,
	4 oz. 8 ,, ,,	20 ,,
	8 oz. 16 ,, ,,	24 ,,
	[illegible] oz. 24 ,, ,,	32 ,,
	16 oz. 32 ,, ,,	34 ,,

Jockey Balances, Trays and No. 2 Chair Rs. 165.

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Ten per cent discount off the above prices for Cash.

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The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal Rai Bahadoor		,,	50
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[illegible] 1877. } *Honorary Treasurer.*

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For many years I have been wit[h] a tooth in my head having lost all after a [very] severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew [the] pan so much used by natives; and this has ca[used] much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I w[as] recommended to place myself in your hand[s] to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can [now] not only chew any pan but I can also ea[t] every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others.

Yours truly,
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The Universal	29	0	0
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J. BLACKBURN,
Manager.

Avril 21*st*, 1877.

NOTICE.

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From Atrai to Kushtia, and Goalunda, there is good water communication, boats taking from wo to four days in making the journey.—

As the arrangements for the shelter of goods are temporary only, the right of limiting the amount registered for transport is reserved.

J. A. LINDSAY
Major R. E.
Engineer in Chief
Northern Bengal State Railway.

Saidpur,
the 20*th August*, 1877.

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